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of Guadeloupe and Martinique are found to differ so very little in size that in the absence of any other character he thinks they should be united, and *Holoquiscalus martinicensis* Ridgway become a synonym of *H. guadeloupensis* (Lawrence). Ridgway's *Cichlherminia coryi* Mr. Noble considers to be the adult of *C. herminieri*, his series of twenty-four specimens showing a gradual change from one to the other.

A study of a series of *Tiaris bicolor* from Grenada, St. Vincent and Barbados shows that they represent a distinct race which is described as *Tiaris bicolor expectata* (p. 385), Grenada.

Dr. A. H. Clark's view that the races of *Dendroica ruficapilla* from Cozumel, Curaçao and St. Andrews are not separable from the typical form is endorsed.

The same view is taken of the Antillean races of the Green Heron recently described by Oberholser and Mr. Noble regards all Green Herons from Cuba to Grenada as referable to one subspecies. *Podilymbus podiceps antillarum* is still however, regarded as a valid race.

Mr. Noble's paper is carefully prepared and is a welcome and valuable addition to the literature dealing with the West Indian avifauna.— W. S.

Cherrie on the Ornithology of the Orinoco Region.¹— This is an annotated list of some 571 species and subspecies based on collections made by the writer with the addition of such species as have been reported by Berlepsch and Hartert in their 'Birds of the Orinoco Region' (Nov. Zool. IX, 1902) and other more recent papers. The manuscript was completed some five or six years ago but on account of many complications its earlier publication was impossible. While the author has endeavored to bring it up to date, he states that it is not as complete as might be desired. Nevertheless it forms a very welcome and satisfactory review of the wonderfully rich avifauna of this region and the omissions are not noticeable.

There are keys for the determination of the genera, species and subspecies of each family, while the synonymy of each form gives the original place of publication and reference to Berlepsch and Hartert or to other publications. Valuable notes on habits and distribution are given under various species as well as critical discussion of nomenclature and relationship. Apparently only one new form is described in Mr. Cherrie's paper— *Hypolophus canadensis intermedius* (p. 277) Caicara, Venezuela.

Mr. Cherrie's paper adds one more to the faunal studies of South American birds which are beginning to appear after the bewildering preliminary descriptions of new forms, and he is to be congratulated upon a piece of important work, well done.— W. S.

Recent Papers by Rothschild and Hartert.— In the last issue of 'Novitates Zoologicae' Dr. Ernst Hartert has published a number of

¹ A Contribution to the Ornithology of the Orinoco Region. By George K. Cherrie. Science Bulletin, Mus. Brooklyn Inst., Vol. 2, No. 6. September 1, 1916. pp. 133-374.

short papers of interest to systematists. He calls attention¹ to the distinctness of the Venezuelan form of *Rhodinocichla rosea* for which the name *vulpina* Hartlaub is available, making four races of this interesting bird. The Arabian Sea Tern, he renames² *S. repressa* (p. 288), type from Fao, Persian Gulf; the name *albigena*, by which it has been known, proving to be untenable. The record of *Arenaria melanocephala* for India based upon a specimen in the Philadelphia Academy received from Capt. Boys, is challenged³ by Dr. Hartert as there is no definite proof that it came from India. This point seems to be well taken and the range in the A. O. U. Check-List should be revised accordingly. A study of the European Cormorant⁴ results in the differentiation of two races—a larger, northern one, *Phalacrocorax carbo carbo* (L.), nesting on rocks, and a smaller, more southern one, *P. c. subcormoranus* (Brehm), nesting mainly on trees. Another paper⁵ records a number of errors of synonymy and reference in Vol. XXV of the 'British Museum Catalogue.'

In conjunction with Lord Rothschild there is a review of some forms of *Coracina* (*Graucalus* Auct.) from the Solomon Islands.⁶ *C. welchmani kulambangrae* (p. 289), Kulambangra, and *C. papuensis perpallida* (p. 290), Bougainville, are described as new. A new *Monarcha*, from Rossel Island is also described,⁷ *M. cinerascens rosselianus* (p. 297).—W. S.

Mearns on *Pardaliparus elegans*.⁸—This carefully prepared paper adds another to the long series of similar reviews that have resulted from Dr. Mearns' studies of the extensive collections made by him in Africa and the Philippines. His untimely death shortly after the appearance of the present paper, has prevented his personal preparation of the comprehensive report to which these were but preliminary, a loss to science which will ever be deplored. It is to be hoped however, that some one else may complete this work as a fitting memorial to Dr. Mearns.

Seven races of *Pardaliparus elegans* are here differentiated of which *P. e. panayensis* (p. 57), Panay Isl., Philippines; *P. e. guimarasensis* (p. 58), Guimaras Isl., and *P. e. suluensis* (p. 59), Sulu Isl., are described as new.—W. S.

¹ On the Forms of *Rhodinocichla rosea*. By Ernst Hartert. *Novitates Zoologicae*, Vol. XXIII, p. 229. September, 1916.

² What is the Correct Name of the Arabian Sea Tern. By Ernst Hartert. *Ibid.* p. 288.

³ The Alleged Occurrence of *Arenaria melanocephala* (Vig.) in India. By Ernst Hartert. *Ibid.*, pp. 291-292.

⁴ On the European Forms of *Phalacrocorax carbo*. By Ernst Hartert. *Ibid.* pp. 293-295.

⁵ More Erroneous Quotations and Other Errors. By Ernst Hartert. *Ibid.* pp. 295-296.

⁶ On Some Forms of *Coracina* (*Graucalus* Auct.) from the Solomon Islands. By Lord Rothschild and Ernst Hartert. *Ibid.* pp. 289-291.

⁷ A New *Monarcha* from Rossel Island. By Lord Rothschild and Ernst Hartert. *Ibid.* p. 297.

⁸ On the Geographical Forms of the Philippine Elegant Titmouse, *Pardaliparus elegans* (Lesson), with Descriptions of three New Subspecies. *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, Vol. 51, pp. 57-65. October 16, 1916.